

'Peace' and '8 Hours' Win Women Voters in Illinois

FINAL
EDITION

The

Evening

World.

FINAL
EDITION

"Circulation Books Open to All."

"Circulation Books Open to All."

PRICE ONE CENT.

Copyright, 1916, by The Press Publishing Co. (The New York World).

NEW YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1916.

16 PAGES

PRICE ONE CENT.

FRENCH CERTAIN TO LOSE ENTIRE ARMY; CANNOT WIN WAR, SAYS VON HINDENBURG

VOTES OF 500,000 WOMEN WILL SWING ILLINOIS AND MAY DECIDE THE ELECTION

Decided Majority of Those in Chicago Apparently for Wilson, but Hughes Backers Claim Strength in Rest of State.

By Marguerite Mooers Marshall.

(Special Staff Correspondent of The Evening World.)

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—What will be the women's vote on the women's frontier of freedom, the far-flung battle-line of Suffrage in the State of Illinois?

The answer to that question may be the answer to the Presidential election a week from to-morrow. In this State there are registered 500,000 women voters. In the city of Chicago there are 300,000 of these voters. If this half-million of women swings its strength to Woodrow Wilson the great State of Illinois probably will be listed in the Democratic column. If the half million votes for Hughes, the twenty-nine electoral votes of the State may put him in the White House. For consider the cold arithmetic of the situation: In 1912 the Illinois vote was divided as follows: Wilson, 405,948; Taft, 253,613; Roosevelt, 356,478.

Wilson's plurality was a bare 18,570. Had there been no change in the electorate, a reunited Republican Party would have felt that Illinois was not even doubtful. For, going back eight years, to the election in 1908, we have Taft receiving 629,929 votes and Bryan 450,793; the sizable plurality of 179,122 thus accruing to Taft.

That plurality, however, is considerably less than half the 500,000 registered women who may and will vote for Presidential electors on Nov. 7, who are the first women east of the Mississippi to take active part in a National election.

What use will they make of their exceedingly great privilege? Which man, which party, will benefit?

It is admitted that Illinois is a pivotal State, perhaps The Pivotal State. Therefore it is not exaggeration to say that the future of the United States during the next four years may lie in the hands of a comparatively small group of women admitted for the first time to the full rights of citizenship.

Never before has there been such a drastic test of women's political judgment and integrity.

AMATEUR VOTER PUZZLES POLITICIANS.

No one knows how the women's vote is going. The political wisacre throws up his hands in despairing resignation. He has his proved recollections, his rule of three, for establishing the trend of the professional voters. He knows nothing about the amateurs. That being the case, I, who am an amateur, shall try to show you the women's section of the political picture as its outlines have cleared and sharpened for me after careful examination.

I have talked with the women leaders of the two great political parties. I have studied the straw votes of women in many localities and occupations. What seems to me most important is that I have talked with the woman voter herself, wherever I could find her—in her shop, at her typewriter, in her kitchen, on the train, in the restaurant, at her club. I have talked with old women and young ones, with business girls and club women, with housewives, mothers and professional women. This is the summary of the situation in Chicago:

The woman in the street car is for Wilson. The lady in the limousine is for him almost as often as she is for Hughes.

The wife and mother is for Wilson. The social worker is for Wilson. The professional woman is for Hughes.

The National Woman's Party here, as elsewhere, is on the warpath against Wilson; but if its organization of voting women is not better in other States than in Illinois it cannot fulfil its threat of "swinging enfranchised womanhood against Wilson and the Democratic Party."

The clubwomen, especially outside of Chicago, seem to prefer Hughes.

One interesting feature in the local situation is that there are hundreds of Suffragists not in the least deluded by the red herring of the Federal amendment which Mr. Hughes has drawn across his trail. The members of the Chicago Equal Suffrage Club are decidedly opposed to the methods of the National Woman's Party. Mrs. George Bass, Chairman of the Women's Bureau of the National Democratic Committee, is a pronounced Suffragist.

WOMEN OF TRADES UNIONS FOR WILSON.

The women of the trades unions are for Wilson as a unit. The Hughes workers are almost willing to admit this, but they believe they will carry "the housewife vote." Yet in the residential wards one sees ten or fifteen pictures of Wilson in the parlor windows between the lace curtains to one picture of Hughes similarly placed. There are a number of strong Wilson "Mothers Clubs."

The nice little old woman who sat opposite me in the dining-room of the Auditorium, who was a disappointed visitor from Maine, told me of a discussion between her Chicago sister and a group of friends.

"They all declared they were going to vote for Wilson, if for no other

CHAIRMAN WILLCOX GIVES HUGHES 310 ELECTORAL VOTES

Puts New York, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan in G. O. P. Column.

BUSY IN EMPIRE STATE.

Wilson Leaders Planning to Offset Gain Alleged by Republicans.

The election of Charles E. Hughes was officially predicted to-day by the Republican National Committee. Chairman William R. Willcox said: "Between 310 and 325 electoral votes are now certain for Mr. Hughes. I am not ready yet to give out the exact list of States which will be found in the Republican column, but we are already assured of more than 300 votes in the Electoral College, while only 266 are necessary."

Questioned as to how some of the doubtful States were classed, Mr. Willcox replied:

"New York, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan will go Republican. In Wisconsin there are varying currents which affect the situation, but I have received information to-day that the State can be counted as Republican. In Utah, also, there is a complex situation due to local fights."

New York State conditions, however, are causing much uneasiness in Republican circles, and there is much recrimination between national and State organizations as to which is responsible. Practically no work was done by the State Committee for Hughes until two weeks ago, and meantime Wilson had made great gains in rural regions.

National managers accused State managers of being more interested in electing Gov. Whitman than in Mr. Hughes. The Governor's campaign was criticised as seeking more personal advantage than common party good. Furthermore, there was dispute over money. Not until the State Committee succeeded in getting a large allotment from National Committee treasury did up-State leaders get busy for Hughes.

Reports received to-day at National Headquarters indicated a decidedly more hopeful situation in New York. One committeeman, adopting football language, said that the Democrats had run the ball down to the Republican five-yard line. There the Old Guard had braced themselves and were not only holding the line, but slowly pushing the ball back.

"The situation in New York is growing better steadily," said Chairman Willcox. "I have had numerous conferences during the last thirty-six hours with men in charge, and there is no doubt now that the Empire State's forty-five electoral votes will be cast for Hughes."

President Wilson's plans for his final drive through New York have been completed and in two days of this week he will endeavor to break down this last stand made by the Republican Old Guard.

Leaving Long Branch to-morrow night for Buffalo the President's travelling schedule is so arranged that he will pass through the southern tier of up-State counties in daylight, with brief stops at Binghamton, Elmira and other cities along the line of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

This section is the weakest part of the Republican line, where large numbers of voters among both industrial

(Continued on Second Page.)

DEWEY'S STERILIZED GRAPE JUICE. Safe and nourishing for children and adults. 125 Fulton St., N. Y. Phone 3001. Cuts. -Adm.

ROFRANO DECLARES HE WAS 'FRAMED' BY FOLEY IN REVENGE

Denies He Ever Sought Leader's Aid for Congressional Nomination.

ROUSED BY GRILLING.

Prosecutor Brings Out Facts in "Under-the-Bridge" Politics.

Michael A. Rofrano, on trial for hiring the murder of his political rival, Michael Galmari in 1915, faced Assistant District Attorney Brothers to-day for a continuance of the savage and searching cross-examination. Mr. Brothers' questions were not of a sort to be received pleasantly, even by one not on trial for his life.

The accused man was clearly under heavy self-restraint. He regarded Mr. Brothers with half-closed eyes and braced himself aggressively on the arms of his chair as he faced the prosecutor.

Q. You have said the establishment of your friend Rocks Carnivale in James Street was a hotel and restaurant; wasn't it a disorderly house? A. I don't know.

Q. Wasn't his place in One Hundred and Fourteenth Street a similar resort? A. I didn't know it.

Q. How about the Chatham Club in "Chinatown" which he ran? A. I had nothing to do with it.

Q. Didn't Father Curry and the police drive out Carnivale to Brooklyn? A. Why, no.

Q. Didn't you help drive him to Brooklyn? Didn't you tell Carnivale you wished he and all his crowd would go to Brooklyn and stay there? A. No.

These questions were meant to destroy the contention of Martin V. Littleton that the Galmari brothers and their followers drove Carnivale out from "under the Brooklyn Bridge" and that the murder of Mike Galmari was in revenge for this exile.

Rofrano admitted Frank Fennimore, one of the conspirators in the Galmari case, was not a member of the Home Rule Club, a Rofrano organization when Rofrano aided Fennimore on a plot carrying charge. One Fatini, a Rofrano election district captain, asked aid for Fennimore, the witness said.

Q. You have said Galmari was not successful against you in the 1913 election; isn't it true that Mitchell had only one vote more than McCall in Galmari's district? A. That isn't what I understood.

Q. Didn't Galmari have you almost out of business in 1914? Wasn't your club house closed? A. He had nothing to do with it.

Q. You didn't do much in the district in 1914? A. No.

Q. Yet your friend Whitman was running for Governor? A. Yes.

Q. But as soon as he was elected Governor you ran up to Albany to tell him how much you had done for him and ask for favors? A. I'd seen him before.

Q. You were a close friend and admirer of Thomas Foley? A. Yes.

Q. You fell out with him? A. Yes.

DECLARES FOLEY "FRAMED" HIM FOR REVENGE.

Q. Didn't you aspire to go to Congress and didn't he turn you down so that Reardon went to Congress? A. I didn't ask his help.

Q. Do you say that Thomas Foley,

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

HEIRESS WHO CAN'T LIVE ON HER INCOME OF \$2,000 A MONTH



HIGH COST OF LIVING HITS MRS. FLORMAN; ASKS \$50,000 MORE

Her \$2,000 a Month Inadequate—Husband's \$50 Salary Doesn't Support Baby.

The high cost of living is not alone a problem for the workman. It is beginning to assert its effect in society to such an extent that Mrs. Olga Kohler Florman, matron of twenty-one, is unable longer to live on \$2,000 a month and maintain her place in the upper set.

So heavily in debt has she plunged herself, Surrogate Colahan was told to-day, that an additional allowance of \$50,000 is immediately necessary to prevent creditors from taking summary action in court.

In another year she will come into one-third of the \$2,000,000 estate left by her father, Charles Kohler, piano manufacturer.

Perhaps, if Mrs. Florman's husband, Nils Florman, was getting a larger salary, the wife would not be howling round their door. But Florman, according to his wife's petition for an alimony allowance, is making only \$10 a week and that doesn't begin to meet the expense of caring for their only child, Nils Kohler Florman, aged one year and nine months.

Promissory notes aggregating \$13,000 are about to fall due, the judge told the court. This amount was easily obtainable because of the fact that Mrs. Florman is so soon to come into possession of her fortune. Unless they are taken up immediately, she fears court actions will result.

When the baby was taken ill last spring, Mrs. Florman declared, it was necessary to acquire a country home. To do this and pay various nurses and doctors, she was obliged to borrow \$15,000. She also purchased a motor boat and a town car, which are as yet unpaid for. All told the debts amount to \$43,000. The \$25,000 she receives now is spent entirely on the upkeep of her town house in Madison Avenue and a country home at Port Washington, L. I.

Florman before his marriage to Miss Kohler was engaged to one of the St. Louis heiresses, who later married an Italian prince.

10 TO 9 ON HUGHES STILL THE PREVAILING ODDS

Election betting odds on the curb in the Wall Street region still slightly favor Hughes. Various wagers aggregating \$18,999 were reported there this morning at 10 on Hughes to 9 on Wilson.

No large amounts were placed, as both sides are demanding better odds. The extremes of posted odds are 10 to 1-2 on Hughes on the one side and even money on Wilson on the other side.

REPORT AMERICANS DEAD ON STEAMER SUNK BY U-BOAT

Marina Had No Warning of Message of U. S. Consul to State Department.

MAY REVIVE OLD ISSUE.

Not British Transport, U. S. Agents Say—Another Vessel's Boats Shelled.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—A private telegram received at the American Consulate this afternoon from Crockhaven says that a number of Americans were drowned when the British steamship Marina was torpedoed by a German submarine.

In reply to an inquiry from the American Embassy, the Admiralty said to-day that there were forty-nine Americans in the crew of the Marina.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Destruction of the British horse transport Marina by a German submarine without warning, with possible loss of American lives, and the endangering of the lives of seven American citizens in the submarine attack on the British freighter Rowanmore, reported from Queenstown to-day by American Consul Frost, contain possibilities of reviving the submarine issue between the United States and Germany.

Investigation, officials realize, may disclose that there has been no violation of German pledges to the United States. Nevertheless, the first reports, incomplete and transmitted by the American Consul as "provisional," caused some uneasiness.

The report on the destruction of the Marina refers to the ship as a "British horse transport." If it turns out that she was in fact in the transport service of the British Government it may be found that the mixed crew of British and American horse-tenders could claim none of the immunity against attack without warning that attaches to a merchant ship.

Orders were despatched at once to gather all information to determine the status of the Marina and her crew.

Although no American lives were lost in the submarine attack on the Rowanmore and the ship altered her own status if she made an attempt to escape, officials were disturbed by the report that the boats were shelled after they had cleared from the abandoned ship. The facts are expected to be determined by investigation which was ordered begun at once.

The following is a summary of Consul Frost's despatch:

The British horse transport Marina, with a mixed crew of British and Americans, was reported sunk without warning by German submarine gunfire at 3 P. M. Oct. 28, one hundred miles west of Cape Clear in an official report received at the State Department to-day from Consul Frost at Queenstown. Thirty-four of the crew of 104 have been landed at Crockhaven, while seventy others, presumed to be in boats Nos. 1 and 3, are missing. Consul Frost says his information so far is purely "provisional."

Not a Transport in the British Service.

NEWPORT NEWS, N. Y., Oct. 30.—At the offices of the United States Shipping Company, local agents for the Donaldson Line, owners of the Marina, it was stated to-day that the Marina was not a transport in the service of the British Government.

\$2,000 and Carnegie Medal for One Armed Hero Who Saved Two Girls.

HELOUT, Wis., Oct. 30.—Donaldson, a one-armed Helout College student, today received notice that he had been awarded a Carnegie Medal and \$2,000 for saving two girls from drowning in Hawahee Lake, Indiana, in 1915.

HEAD OF GERMAN ARMIES DECLARES DAY OF RECKONING IS COMING TO ROUMANIANS

Field Marshal von Hindenburg on First Visit to Berlin Since War Opened, Declares the British Demand Sacrifices From the French.

FRENCH GENERAL NAMED TO LEAD ROUMANIANS

BERLIN (via Wireless to Sayville, L. I.), Oct. 30.—"The Roumanians still retreat and their day of reckoning is coming," declared Field Marshal von Hindenburg, Germany's great war hero, who is paying Berlin his first visit since the beginning of the war. "I welcomed their entrance into the war, for by it we got out of the trenches."

"The French have shown great tenacity, but they are exterminating lives by their present method of fighting. All their tenacity will be of no use to them and finally there will be none of them left. The French nation owes this fate above all to the English."

"If the English ask for another offensive of the same style this coming spring, then they will rob France of the rest of her army and of the rest of her national strength."

"This war will make no great change in the estimate of British military accomplishments. Great strategists, in particular, are lacking among the British."

Replying to a question regarding the reported attempt against the life of the Queen of Roumania, Field Marshal von Hindenburg shook his head and said: "Attempts of this kind always must be condemned."

[This is the first report to reach the United States of an attempt against the life of Queen Marie of Roumania.]

The Field Marshal then spoke about the visit to Berlin of the Turkish Minister of War, Enver Pasha, whom he called a "clear headed, honest and trustworthy man and an excellent soldier."

The Chief of Staff expressed his admiration and respect for the Hungarian King and the Crown Prince of Austria.

The Field Marshal said that since the beginning of the war he had been

on home leave in order to see his family only seven days. Speaking on the importance of sleep, he said:

"The main thing is sleeping. Soldiers must be able to sleep—that is a most important quality." As for the sleeping of army commanders while great decisions were going on, the Field Marshal said: "Why not? If everything goes as you want it, then sleep, perhaps somewhat less sound, and if everything is well, then, of course, you sleep all the better."

On his arrival here Field Marshal von Hindenburg became the object of demonstrations throughout the city. Shopkeepers hung out flags and crowds assembled, anxious for a glimpse of Germany's war hero.

Hindenburg was first received by the Kaiser at Bellevue Palace, and later, with his wife and daughter, dined with the Kaiser and Kaiserin. It is understood that he met some of the Government heads after his conference with the Emperor.

The Kaiser spent several hours in Berlin Saturday. After visiting a city soup kitchen and eating some of the cabbage and meat stew, His Majesty received a long report from Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg.

BERLIN CLAIMS BIG GAINS IN ROUMANIAN BATTLES

French General Bertholet Said to Have Been Sent to Command—London Reports von Falkenhayn Driven Back.

BERLIN, via wireless to Sayville, L. I., Oct. 30.—The French General Bertholet has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Roumanian army, with the Russian General Belyayev as his assistant, French newspapers report.

The capture of several strongly defended positions near the Hungarian-Roumanian frontier was announced to-day by the War Office. In Dobrudja Field Marshal von Mackensen's forces, continuing their pursuit of the Russians and Roumanians, have come in contact with the Russians. The announcement follows:

"Army group of Archduke